



Glossary

AASHTO: American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials.

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

CAC: Citizens Advisory Committee

At-Grade Crossing: refers to a trail/roadway intersection where trail users are routed onto the road, rather than above (pedestrian bridge) or below (tunnel) it.

Bollards: metal, wooden or concrete posts designed to restrict vehicle access to a trail.

Charette: design workshop.

Floodplain: the lowland that borders a stream, creek, river, or water conveyance and is subject to flooding when the stream overflows its banks.

Gabions: rectangular, rock-filled, wire baskets which are building blocks that are used to stabilize stream banks.

“Gene-ways”: routes by which genetic diversity can occur, such as greenways, through the migration and breeding of plant and animal species.

Greenway: a linear corridor of natural land, usually following features such as rivers, creeks, ridges, old railroad lines or utility lines, which generally contain trails.

MUTCD: Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

Riparian: associated with a river or creek.

Rip Rap: large angular rocks that are traditionally used to armor eroding banks of small streams.

Stormwater: Rainfall or snowmelt which travels into streams and rivers during and after storm events.

Trail Head: a designated public access point along a greenway which can include bicycle and paved or gravel automobile parking, restroom facilities, drinking fountains, signage, benches and picnic tables.

Trail Tread: the surface of a trail.

